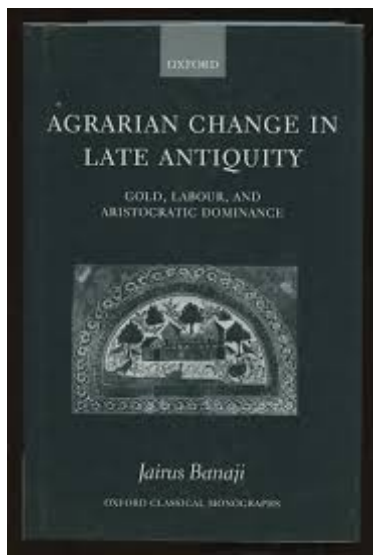


Aristocratic and Merchant Capital in the Graeco-Roman slave mode of production with Labour as Configurations of types of Labouring in a Agrarian Latifundia



By Jairus Banaji

- I. Institutions and state institutions which then organize the labouring complexity which is a study of Sirohi's Historical Research recently

In one latifundia in Rome, the Agrarius of Tiviny was in fact the merchant who owned some capital which in turn was olive culture and olive groves which made him a capital of the urban congeries of merchant capital. It is a type of small capital but also larger capital which is owned in legal form of what is called an Agrarius in the law – something like a house which is called a

merchant formalism of the type called merchantile laws in fact producing a unit called labour and another unit called house-form.

II. Distinguishing the labour from the capital – first-level complexity and second-level complexity and its forms

In fact the labouring first level complexity is slave labour which is also resistance and labour and has complex accounts for its wage as denari which can be calculated in different levels of abstraction at debt, and at average wage of 20 Denari, perhaps 14 denari.

The second-level complexity is the trade of the Agrarius which then is complexly surplus-value trade at a different level of abstraction than labour abstraction.

III. The Unity of First and Second Levels of Abstraction of labour and

capital in the Graeco-Roman empire

Therefore in fact state institutions aid the merchant capital to own latifundia and smaller groves and estates by legal property-rights which then becomes how to articulate the labouring world with the world of merchant capital as unity of first and second levels and complexly transform the wage-labour to in fact the surplus-value which is the absolute and relative coinciding of the surplus-value extraction.